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NEAR RECORD WORLD SUGAR OUTPUT FORECAST IN 1970-71

World sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast at a near-record 79,164,000 short tons, raw value. This is slightly less than the estimated 79,671,000-ton output of 1969-70. Larger crops are forecast in Brazil, Mexico, Poland, the Philippines, and the USSR, which will help somewhat to offset the lower production forecast for Cuba. The effort by Cuba to produce 10 million metric tons (11 million short tons) of sugar in 1969-70 will result in a reduction in the size of the coming crop.

After unfavorable weather conditions in Western Europe during the spring, conditions for growing sugar beets improved during the summer. Sugar production for 1970-71 is currently forecast at about the same level as in 1969-70. Production in the USSR should increase by about 10 percent after a reduced output in 1969-70. Sugar production in Latin America (excluding Cuba) is forecast to increase in 1970-71. Output in the Dominican Republic will probably exceed the 1969-70 crop which topped 1 million tons for the first time since 1960. Mexico is looking for an increase in production after a slight drop in 1969-70. Brazil's output is forecast to register the largest increase in Latin America during 1970-71. In the Far East and Asia, sugar production is forecast to increase in most countries during 1970-71. The Philippines expects a record output, a result of a 10-percent increase in plantings for harvesting this year. Australia forecasts a larger production over the drought-ridden year of 1969-70. An exception will be India, which expects a somewhat lower crop than the large 1969-70 output which resulted in a marked expansion of consumption.

World production of noncentrifugal sugar is forecast at 9,573,000 tons in 1970-71, representing a decrease from the previous year's output of 10,161,000 tons. The drop in production will occur primarily in India, the world's largest producer of this type of sugar.

World output of molasses in 1970-71 is forecast at 21,347,000 metric tons, a slight increase over the previous year. Production should increase about 4 percent in South America and slight rises are expected in Asia, Oceania, Africa, and the USSR.

On January 1, 1971, the International Sugar Agreement will have been in effect for 2 years. Since its inception, world sugar prices have improved and have been averaging close to 4 cents per pound in the last several months. Export quotas for 1970 were set at 90 percent of basic export tonnages and remained so throughout the year. In 1971, quotas will start at 95 percent of basic export tonnage and could be raised or lowered as prices change.

Production Notes on Selected Countries

North and South America

Argentina. Sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast at 1,051,000 short tons, although the government has set a production quota of 1,070,000 tons. This reduction is due mainly to a drop in the area planted; a frost in Tucuman, the largest producer of cane, resulting in a 20 percent drop in production; and a lower sucrose yield. Last year, the Government initiated a program to promote the use of sugar and to counter the increasing use of artificial sweeteners. The consumption of sugar increased by 3 percent in 1969-70 due mainly to the greater use of sugar by the soft drink industry.

Canada. The 1970-71 sugar beet production is forecast to drop about 19 percent below the 1,078,221 tons of 1969-70. In addition to reduced acreage and yields (except in Quebec) in 1970, much of the sugar beet area in the west was plagued by the late spring and more adverse weather than usual during the growing season. The largest reduction was in Manitoba, where production dropped from 343,169 tons in 1969 to an estimated 180,000 tons in 1970. Canada started processing the 1970 beet crop in October and should finish by early February 1971. The current forecast for sugar production in 1970-71 is 121,000 tons compared with 148,000 tons in 1969-70. About 15 percent of Canada's sugar consumption is supplied from domestic sugar beets. In recent years, per capita consumption has been in the 96- to 100-pound range. With the growing concern over cyclamates and other artificial sweeteners, there may be some increase in per capita sugar consumption.

Colombia. The production of centrifugal sugar for 1970-71 is presently forecast to decrease slightly from the previous year's output. This downturn is based on the diversion of cane for sugar production into the manufacture of panela due to higher prices for this type of sugar. Exports are forecast to be lower in 1970-71 due to a drop in the total supply of sugar and greater domestic consumption.

Dominican Republic. Sugar production during 1970-71 is currently forecast at 1,100,000 short tons, representing an increase of about 2 percent over last year's output. This increase is based on the current condition of the cane and favorable weather. In 1969-70, the Dominican Republic sugar industry experienced one of its best years. Nevertheless, the country is now confronted with the problem of marketing the sugar. Since the growth of domestic sugar consumption is slow and exports are limited by quotas, stocks could accumulate and present the industry with serious problems, such as lack of suitable storage facilities and extra costs related to long-term storage. Because of the apparent ability of the Dominican sugar industry to produce over 1 million short tons of sugar annually, the government seems to be shifting its attention from output towards finding markets for the country's sugar.

El Salvador. Another year of record output is forecast in 1970-71. Production should be 19 percent above the 1969-70 crop. This forecast is based on abundant and well spaced rainfall, less than normal problems of disease and insects, continued improvements in cultural practices, and additional acreage planted. Since this increase in production should be greater than that needed for an annual 6-percent rise in domestic consumption, El Salvador will have significantly more sugar for export.

Martinique. Sugar production in 1969-70 decreased 14 percent from 1968-69 output, primarily because of low cane yields and low sugar content in the cane. For 1970-71, an output of 37,000 short tons is forecast. Martinique's sugar industry is attempting to modernize production and processing facilities. In 1969-70, only about 6 percent of the crop was harvested by the country's two mechanical harvesters, but for 1970-71, with three more mechanical harvesters ordered, an estimated 35 percent of the sugarcane will be mechanically harvested. Also, in an effort to increase efficiency, the sugar industry will close a sugar factory and install better processing equipment in the remaining four before processing begins.

Peru. The output of centrifugal sugar in 1969-70 was up 14 percent over the previous year's, principally because of favorable weather conditions and the timely arrival of irrigation water. Sugar production in 1970-71 is currently forecast at 882,000 short tons, which will be 8 percent greater than the 1969-70 crop. Of Peru's 14 sugar estates, 11 already have been turned over to the sugar workers. The Minister of Agriculture announced recently that $170 million will be invested in the agri-industrial complexes of Casa Grande, Cartavio, and Laredo to promote the industrialization of sugarcane byproducts.

Trinidad and Tobago. Although Trinidad and Tobago produced a near-record tonnage of sugarcane during 1969-70, the lowest juice production in more than 30 years caused a major drop in sugar production. This was due to unusually wet weather during the close of the growing season, which delayed ripening of the cane, and unseasonal rains and warm nights during the harvest. Thus, in 1969-70, sugar output totaled 242,000 short tons, which represents a decrease of 9 percent from the previous year. Production in 1970-71 is forecase at 282,000 tons, based on present cane growth and the expectation of average growing conditions and a normal harvest.

Europe

Denmark. Sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast to be slightly higher than the previous year's, despite a slight reduction in the area under sugar beets, as yields are expected to be higher. Sugar beets withstood a long drought during the early part of the summer and showed good growth during July-September.

Following Denmark's accession to the International Sugar Agreement, further rationalization of the Danish sugar industry became necessary. Therefore, at the end of the current sugar beet campaign, the sugar mill in Odense and a sugar beet juice mill in Kolding, both owned by the Danish Sugar Factories, will be closed. In the future, sugar beets grown in Jutland and Fuenen will be processed at the sugar mill in Assens. The growers in these parts of the country will be granted transportation support during the first 3 years. Annual Danish sugar production for the next several years is expected to be about 310,000 tons.

France. Total sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast to be down about 10 percent from 1969-70. The French Ministry of Agriculture estimated on September 1, 1970, that the total area planted to sugar beets was 409,000 hectares, of which 351,000 will be harvested for sugar and the remainder for alcohol. The total sugar beet production from this area is estimated at about 19,400 thousand tons.

To date, no special program has been established for using sugar factory by-products. Until recently, the sugar beet pulp was either returned to the beet grower or sold to cattle breeders for feed. Now that cattle breeding is showing increased development in France and the price for pulp has increased up to 80 percent of the barley price for the same feeding value, future outlets for sugar beet pulp might be reduced if the price is too high.

Therefore, beet growers and sugar manufacturers have tried to establish drying plants for pulp in the factories. The current production of dried sugar beet pulp is about 275,600 tons per year and is expected to reach 990,000 tons within the next few years. A special committee to study pulp outlets and uses has been created within the National Sugarbeet Growers Association. This Committee will require that part of the budget of the Sugar Market Support Agency be invested in building drying facilities for sugar beet pulp.

Italy. The production of sugar during 1970-71 is forecast at 2 percent below the previous year's. This reduction can be attributed to an abnormally wet spring which prevented seeding in some areas, particularly in the north and central parts of Italy, and low temperatures which hampered germination and curtailed initial growth. In addition, approximately 11,000 hectares of sugarbeets throughout Italy were damaged by "Agrotis," worms which destroy seeds and young plant roots. About 4 percent of the area affected was later reseeded but is still not making normal progress. Thus, the 1970-71 Italian sugar beet area for harvest is currently estimated at 275,000 hectares. Although sugar beets are considered to be a good rotation crop, farmers, especially in the Po Valley area, are planning to shift from sugar beets to corn because of higher prices for corn and increased labor costs for sugar beets.

A new sugar plant is under construction at Contarina Basso Polesine in the southern Po Valley area. Its potential capacity will be 6 to 7 thousand metric tons of sugar beets and 20 to 30 thousand metric tons of sugar annually. Adjoining the site will be a sugar refinery, a special packaging plant, a beet pulp drying plant, and a feed mill.

Netherlands. The production of sugar for 1970-71 is forecast upward. Although the area planted to sugar beets and the quantity expected to be harvested in 1970-71 are slightly larger than in 1969-70, these may be offset by a lower sugar content in the beets. Nevertheless, weather conditions will still play an important role in determining final production.

Spain. Sugar production in 1970-71 should set an alltime record due to an increase in sugar beet area and high sugar extraction rates. The increased use of commercial fertilizers in many areas has also been beneficial. Domestic consumption of sugar continues to rise moderately as incomes increase in the urban areas and the rural population moves to the cities. Sugar imports continue to decline as domestic production increases. Cuba has been Spain's largest sugar supplier.

Turkey. Sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast to increase 20 percent over the previous year's output. For the last several years the Government's policy has been to keep production lower than local consumption to reduce the large surplus of stocks to a reasonable level. Nevertheless, this policy may have to be reversed since consumption is increasing at about 6 percent annually and will have to be met by increased production.

United Kingdom. Sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast to increase despite some adverse weather conditions. Sugar beet plantings were delayed by an unusually long cold winter and late spring. Then there was a period of drought with high temperatures in May and June. Nevertheless, the area of sugar beets in the United Kingdom in the June 1970 census was a record 469,000 acres, 12,000 above the 1969 acreage and 4,000 acres above the previous record of 1968.

Yugoslavia. A decline in sugar production is forecast in 1970-71. This is attributed to the reduced area harvested and delayed planting caused by a late spring with excessive rain and low temperatures. The area planted for the 1970-71 crop is 85,000 hectares compared with 95,000 the previous year. If self-sufficiency in the production of sugar is to be maintained, the country's minimum area planted to sugar beets should be no less than 100,000 hectares.

Africa

South Africa. Due to drought conditions at the start of the growing season which have affected cane production in varying degrees in different areas of the country, the 1970-71 sugar output is expected to total about 1,650,000 short tons, a decrease of 8 percent from the level of the previous year. Recent rains have been beneficial in the area south of Durban, but the area to the north is still suffering from drought.

The trend in domestic sugar consumption continues upward due largely to the increased use of sugar by the soft drink industry, a result of the banning of cyclamates. Furthermore, the soft drink industry, encouraged by the result of recent market research, is expected to begin a sales program to increase consumption in Bantu areas.

Asia and Oceania

Australia. Sugar production for 1970-71 is currently forecast to be 7 percent above the previous year's. The 1969-70 output totaled 2,387,000 short tons which was slightly better than had been expected, as estimates based on widespread drought in Queensland and New South Wales were too pessimistic. The consumption of sugar is increasing in Australia at a slow rate, barely approaching the population growth rate of 2 percent annually. Sugar substitutes are blamed partly for the slow increase in consumption.

China, Republic of (Taiwan). The 1969-70 sugar year was disastrous for Taiwan. Production, 668,000 short tons, dropped to the lowest level in 18 years due to typhoon damage and low sugar prices at planting time. The harvested area of sugarcane in 1969-70 decreased by about 9 percent from 1968-69. This was the lowest area harvested since 1954-55. While sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast to be considerably above the low level of last year, it will still be below the average of recent years. Growing conditions for the 1970-71 sugarcane crop have been good thus far and about 81,000 hectares of cane are expected to be cut, producing an estimated 819,000 tons of sugar.

India. Sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast to be 9 percent lower than the record 1969-70 production of 5,542,000 tons. Sugar mills operating in 1969-70 numbered 207 compared with 201 in 1968-69. In northern India the crushing season normally closes in April but most mills in 1969-70 continued to operate through July to crush the record cane harvest. Despite the prolonged crushings, about a million tons of cane reportedly was not harvested. To date, there is no commercial production of beet sugar in India. Two diffusion plants for the manufacture of beet sugar at Ganganagar in Rajasthan and at Daurala in Uttar Pradesh are likely to go into production during 1971. The Indian sugar supply situation will be generally easy during calendar 1971. Sugar prices may decline somewhat and stabilize at slightly lower levels. The huge carryover stocks of over 2 million metric tons from 1969-70 and the prospects of a near-record production again in 1970-71 are likely to pose financial and warehousing problems for the sugar industry. Domestic consumption is expected to increase slowly.

Iran. The production of sugar in 1970-71, estimated at 654,000 short tons, will be at record levels. This increased production can be attributed to new sugar beet processing facilities, advance loans, fertilizers, and improved cultivation practices. Recently, two sugar beet processing facilities were completed in West Azervaijan and another in the Province of Meshed. The Government of Iran is trying to become self-sufficient in sugar production. Khuzistan may become the largest sugar producing region of the country.

Sugar consumption in 1969-70 increased by an estimated 3 percent over the level of the previous year. Despite the increased production of sugar, Iran will probably have to import sugar for several more years in order to meet domestic needs due to the increase in population and the greater purchasing power of the average citizen.

Japan. Total domestic sugar production in 1970-71 is forecast at 462,000 short tons, up slightly from the previous year. Although the area planted to sugar beets this year is down slightly from those of 1969-70, yields are expected to be higher, with the sugar content remaining at about the same level. Sugarcane acreage decreased slightly for the 1970-71 crop but yields are expected to be normal and the sugar content is preliminarily estimated to be a little higher than the previous year's. Since artificial sweeteners have been eliminated from most food industries, the consumption of centrifugal sugar in 1970-71 is expected to increase about 7 percent. Import requirements should be around 2.8 million short tons (refined basis).

Pakistan. Sugar production in 1970-71 is currently expected to decrease about 3 percent from the level of the previous year. By 1969-70, sugar production in Pakistan had more than doubled over the poor season of 1967-68. Sugar consumption in 1969-70 is unofficially estimated at 740,000 short tons and is expected to increase by about 6 percent in 1970-71. Due to the large production increase in 1969-70 and the difficulty of exporting (caused by high domestic prices), stocks of refined sugar have accumulated at the mills. Some mills have said they may be unable to crush the entire 1970-71 crop of sugarcane if the present situation continues. As a result, some of the growers may have difficulty in selling their 1970-71 sugarcane. Although efforts are being made to export sugar, the domestic price of sugar in Pakistan remains far higher than the international sugar price, which will make exports virtually impossible.

Philippines. The 1970-71 production outlook is for another record crop due to increased plantings of sugarcane. The 1969-70 centrifugal sugar production, totaling 2,100,000 tons, was the largest on record, exceeding the previous record production of 1963-64. The 1969-70 increase was due partly to increased plantings, but mainly to high yields resulting from improved growing conditions. Since sugar production in the Philippines is exceeding past record levels, the government's Financial Policy Committee concluded that sugar milling is now an overcrowded industry. This conclusion has resulted in the suspension of loans for the construction of new sugar mills, including three which had been previously approved but were not yet under construction. Nevertheless, 12 new mills already in operation or under construction will not be affected. Under a new financing program for the sugar industry sponsored by the Philippine National Bank, the Bank will put up the payment guarantee for crop loans obtained by sugar planters from private banks. This increased financing is necessary because of larger plantings.

Thailand. Sugar production in 1969-70 increased by 33 percent over the previous year's and is expected to increase again in 1970-71 due to increased sugarcane acreage in the western sugar producing provinces. The Ministries of Industry and Economic Affairs announced on August 3, 1970, that the sugar factories could not start sugar production before November 15, 1970. The Ministry of Industry had proposed in late July that (1) all existing sugar factories in the country would produce only raw sugar and plantation white to meet local demand and for export; (2) a central company would be set up to handle both local distribution and export in cooperation with cane growers, factory owners, traders, bankers, and the Government; and (3) a sugar refinery would be set up to meet local and export demand.

Molasses

Australia. The production of molasses is expected to be down slightly in 1970-71 from the level of last year. Nevertheless, exports are expected to increase by about 3 percent, with the United States importing about 50 percent of the total. The next largest importers should be Great Britain and Japan. The Australian Molasses Industry is being encouraged by the Government to maintain stocks as emergency stock feed.

Canada. Although molasses production increased by 5 percent in 1969-70 from the 1968-69 level, output in 1970-71 is expected to be cut back slightly. Most of the molasses produced in Canada is used as animal feed or for industrial purposes.

India. Molasses production by the mill sector in 1970-71 is forecast to be about 7 percent lower than the previous year's output. The annual production of molasses by the gur and khandsari industries is roughly estimated at about 3.5 million metric tons, but a major portion of this is not available for industrial utilization or export because of the scattered nature of these cottage industries. Molasses produced by the mill sector and the khandsari processors, using mechanical power, continues to be controlled by the Government and is utilized mainly for the production of industrial alcohol.

Italy. The production of molasses is forecast to decrease about 10 percent in 1970-71. Molasses imports totaled 82 thousand metric tons during 1969-70 which was about 5 times greater than the previous year's. Imports during 1970-71 are expected to be up another 10 percent, primarily because of increased use in livestock feed and synthetic products.

Netherlands. Molasses production in 1970-71 is forecast to be slightly lower than 1969-70 output. Dutch imports of molasses in the 1969-70 season were about 2½ times the 1968-69 level. This was attributed to three major factors: (1) the EC import levy on molasses, at zero most of the crop year, was expected to be reinstituted; this resulted in a rather heavy stock buildup; (2) a moderate increase in the domestic use of cane sugar molasses in compounded animal feeds as a cheap replacement for sugar; and (3) the heavy export demand for both Dutch beet sugar molasses and imported cane sugar molasses in surrounding West European countries.

Philippines. Molasses production in the past several years has been rising and is expected to increase by more than 8 percent in 1970-71. These production levels have been due to higher proportions of solids and lower sucrose content in the cane juice and a higher specific gravity of molasses. The consumption of molasses has increased substantially during the past 2 years due to the increased demand from the feed milling industry.

Spain. The production of molasses will set a record in 1970-71 as a result of the record sugar beet crop. Consumption is expected to increase by about 6 percent over the 1969-70 level. Although cattlemen are becoming aware of the potential of molasses in animal feeding, the industrial alcohol and yeast (leavening) industry still consumes about 90 percent of molasses output.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66, ANNUAL 1966/67 THROUGH 1970/71 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71 2/
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
ANTIGUA	21	5	1	0	7	11
BAHAMAS	0	0	0	15	25	0
BARBADOS	197	225	178	156	173	179
BRITISH HONDURAS	37	65	71	58	75	65
CANADA	153	163	149	149	148	121
COSTA RICA	104	135	140	144	165	170
CUBA	5,094	6,200	5,500	5,200	9,400	6,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	808	896	735	975	1,080	1,100
EL SALVADOR	92	138	149	120	129	154
GUADELOUPE	193	160	155	164	176	193
GUATEMALA	153	200	167	191	196	217
HAITI	67	60	56	60	75	80
HONDURAS	33	50	60	61	58	71
JAMAICA AND DEP	537	502	498	429	422	450
MARTINIQUE	81	52	41	35	30	37
MEXICO	2,043	2,679	2,520	2,765	2,616	2,808
NICARAGUA	98	114	117	138	155	165
PANAMA	45	65	75	80	76	80
ST KITTS	46	44	39	39	34	37
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	250	222	268	266	242	282
US-CONTINENTAL(BEET)	2,848	2,860	2,694	3,510	3,400	3,400
US-CONTINENTAL(CANE)	1,029	1,215	1,457	1,214	1,071	1,275
US-HAWAII	1,170	1,191	1,232	1,180	1,235	1,225
US-PUERTO RICO	954	818	645	483	460	500
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS	10	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16,061	18,059	16,947	17,432	21,448	19,120
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	1,053	1,001	844	1,006	1,059	1,051
BOLIVIA	80	95	112	125	125	120
BRAZIL	4,121	4,807	4,922	4,804	5,153	5,500
CHILE	108	131	178	207	210	277
COLOMBIA	440	635	701	740	774	764
ECUADOR	182	185	205	240	235	270
GUYANA	336	385	355	408	386	350
PARAGUAY	42	43	43	40	50	56
PERU	880	823	848	716	816	882
SURINAM	14	20	19	19	20	20
URUGUAY	63	69	37	71	49	73
VENEZUELA	353	409	390	401	416	425
TOTAL	7,674	8,603	8,654	8,777	9,293	9,788
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA	299	393	331	322	350	386
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	477	459	633	661	757	645
DENMARK	346	352	363	375	335	341
FINLAND	53	62	70	55	60	60
FRANCE	2,225	1,967	1,905	2,623	3,000	2,696
GERMANY WEST	1,894	2,109	2,271	2,177	2,330	2,280
GREECE	55	126	133	105	161	198
IRELAND	150	123	166	178	165	166
ITALY	1,136	1,513	1,848	1,422	1,472	1,440
NETHERLANDS	595	633	828	793	845	827
PORTUGAL	18	23	23	25	25	25
SPAIN	565	679	692	815	876	970
SWEDEN	277	252	283	321	228	268
SWITZERLAND	46	65	83	73	72	72
UNITED KINGDOM	978	1,030	1,075	1,075	1,030	1,166
TOTAL	9,114	9,786	10,704	11,020	11,706	11,540
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA	13	18	17	17	18	19
BULGARIA	213	375	338	300	375	350
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1,142	1,021	1,000	1,005	850	850
GERMANY EAST	847	748	820	815	650	650
HUNGARY	486	528	495	500	550	450
POLAND	1,688	1,856	2,109	1,880	1,683	1,885
ROMANIA	407	536	500	485	550	500
YUGOSLAVIA	340	635	540	433	545	498
TOTAL	5,136	5,717	5,819	5,435	5,221	5,202
TOTAL EUROPE:	14,249	15,503	16,523	16,455	16,927	16,742
TOTAL U.S.S.R:	8,443	10,304	11,503	11,111	9,500	10,500
AFRICA:						
CONGO-KINSHASA	38	39	40	43	45	50
ETHIOPIA	73	82	74	73	80	80
KENYA	41	56	71	114	141	150
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	115	117	118	115	120	115
MAURITIUS	660	704	658	737	627	650
MOZAMBIQUE	190	220	236	276	300	385
REUNION	248	240	260	295	275	275
RHODESIA	147	290	150	132	150	150
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF 3/	1,206	1,794	2,009	1,659	1,788	1,650
SWAZILAND	85	163	165	170	173	175
TANZANIA	60	90	90	95	100	110
UAR-EGYPT	424	385	455	425	450	450
UGANDA	135	157	165	173	160	165
OTHER 4/	215	487	464	543	576	630
TOTAL	3,637	4,824	4,955	4,850	4,985	5,035

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66, ANNUAL 1966/67 THROUGH 1970/71 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71 2/
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
ASIA:						
BURMA	73	86	90	90	100	125
CHINA-MAINLAND	1,236	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,300
CHINA.REP OF(TAIWAN)	1,004	884	975	834	668	819
INDIA 5/	3,788	3,039	3,092	4,640	5,542	5,000
INDONESIA	686	661	716	750	700	800
IRAN	206	394	504	568	642	654
JAPAN	277	380	427	457	462	470
NANSEI-NANPO(RYUKYU)	156	215	243	265	275	275
PAKISTAN	300	510	389	558	875	847
PHILIPPINES	1,709	1,718	1,759	1,760	2,100	2,300
THAILAND	241	271	264	370	492	596
TURKEY	610	773	872	778	600	719
OTHER 6/	152	132	119	115	128	120
TOTAL	10,438	10,863	11,450	13,385	14,784	15,025
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	1,943	2,564	2,556	2,927	2,387	2,554
FIJI	301	392	441	448	347	400
TOTAL	2,244	2,956	2,997	3,375	2,734	2,954
TOTAL WORLD	62,746	71,112	73,029	75,385	79,671	79,164

1/ Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Prior to 1962/63 crop year included Swaziland. 4/ Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. 5/ Includes khandsari. 6/Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam and Syria.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and reltted information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: 1/PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66, ANNUAL 1966/67 THROUGH 1970/71 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71 3/
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	36	44	44	45	45	46
EL SALVADOR	24	31	29	25	30	24
GUATEMALA	35	46	53	53	50	50
MEXICO	132	130	127	127	127	127
NICARAGUA	22	18	20	11	14	14
PANAMA	5	4	4	6	7	6
TOTAL	253	273	277	267	273	267
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA	686	749	739	728	739	750
ECUADOR	39	39	44	44	44	45
PERU	21	14	14	13	14	14
VENEZUELA	48	39	42	42	42	40
TOTAL	794	841	839	827	839	849
ASIA:						
BURMA	164	160	160	160	160	160
CHINA-MAINLAND	489	700	800	800	800	800
CHINA.REP OF(TAIWAN)	27	24	21	30	26	27
INDIA	5,304	5,511	4,960	6,063	6,614	6,000
INDONESIA	333	330	330	330	340	340
JAPAN	18	8	8	6	6	4
NANSEI-NANPO(RYUKYU)	11	15	15	15	15	15
PAKISTAN	679	616	765	750	784	795
PHILIPPINES	55	62	63	65	63	58
THAILAND	155	182	198	215	231	248
VIETNAM SOUTH	39	40	18	9	10	10
TOTAL	7,273	7,648	7,338	8,443	9,049	8,457
TOTAL WORLD	8,320	8,762	8,454	9,537	10,161	9,573

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultrual Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66, ANNUAL 1966/67 THROUGH 1970/71 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1961/62-1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA 2/	60	66	60	60	63	61
COSTA RICA	23	32	37	43	50	52
CUBA 3/	1,093	1,200	1,120	1,100	1,800	1,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	278	272	205	300	323	326
EL SALVADOR	28	44	50	41	42	52
GUATEMALA	41	53	52	58	60	66
HAITI	20	20	16	18	23	24
JAMAICA AND DEP	181	160	166	132	152	150
MEXICO	762	1,015	919	1,052	938	1,050
NICARAGUA	32	31	32	50	69	76
PANAMA	19	45	27	48	50	50
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	89	77	81	96	102	92
UNITED STATES	1,444	1,538	1,535	1,607	1,520	1,600
US-HAWAII	307	319	333	308	300	300
US-PUERTO RICO	317	330	257	228	225	250
OTHER	188	176	187	170	185	200
TOTAL	4,882	5,378	5,077	5,311	5,902	5,849
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA	417	299	288	300	326	330
BRAZIL	1,359	1,432	1,468	1,497	1,550	1,650
CHILE	19	22	35	40	39	45
COLOMBIA	105	145	170	179	187	185
ECUADOR	50	48	43	49	60	65
GUYANA	113	137	134	154	156	125
PERU 2/	258	246	261	241	260	280
URUGUAY	22	21	15	26	18	22
VENEZUELA 2/	140	170	177	181	194	200
OTHER	100	128	142	135	130	130
TOTAL	2,588	2,648	2,733	2,802	2,920	3,032
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA	68	81	70	68	75	60
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	97	98	137	156	160	150
DENMARK	82	57	95	102	100	100
FINLAND	19	24	33	33	28	28
FRANCE	489	428	433	549	790	644
GERMANY WEST	443	447	517	539	537	530
GREECE	17	38	39	33	49	70
IRELAND	35	23	34	36	35	33
ITALY	300	511	557	468	410	370
NETHERLANDS	122	131	218	205	220	200
SPAIN	172	200	214	199	246	264
SWEDEN	63	59	63	87	78	75
SWITZERLAND	11	13	15	15	15	15
UNITED KINGDOM	277	287	331	328	305	315
TOTAL	2,195	2,397	2,761	2,818	3,048	2,854
EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY	141	170	152	154	165	123
POLAND	432	460	521	553	414	474
ROMANIA	103	139	130	118	125	120
YUGOSLAVIA	77	130	184	145	182	160
OTHER	536	560	480	460	450	450
TOTAL	1,260	1,459	1,467	1,430	1,336	1,327
TOTAL EUROPE	3,455	3,856	4,228	4,248	4,384	4,181
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	2,164	2,403	2,475	2,590	2,150	2,432
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	16	17	18	20	20	20
MAURITIUS	135	133	154	133	145	150
MOZAMBIQUE	58	65	60	80	90	110
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	295	408	454	372	473	426
UAR-EGYPT 4/	169	168	160	180	175	175
OTHER	296	366	347	375	400	425
TOTAL	968	1,157	1,193	1,160	1,303	1,306
ASIA:						
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)	216	230	258	211	175	200
INDIA	1,021	700	800	1,200	1,500	1,400
INDONESIA	181	185	195	200	200	225
IRAN	42	78	99	119	126	125
JAPAN	46	37	39	39	38	39
PHILIPPINES	461	443	503	567	700	760
THAILAND	156	161	148	265	304	336
TURKEY	128	164	194	168	126	150
OTHER	483	660	680	700	800	800
TOTAL	2,735	2,658	2,916	3,469	3,969	4,035
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA	371	438	433	461	440	427
FIJI	65	96	85	100	70	85
TOTAL	435	534	518	561	510	512
TOTAL WORLD	17,227	18,634	19,140	20,141	21,138	21,347

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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